



# Better Training for Safer Food Initiative

**Silvia BELLINI (DVM)**

## **International legislation on ASF**

*This presentation is delivered under contract with the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency (<http://ec.europa.eu/chafea>). The content of this presentation is the sole responsibility of Opera S.u.r.l., the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale Lombardia e Emilia Romagna and the State Food and Veterinary Service of Latvia and it can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency or any other body of the European Union. The Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency or any other body of the European Union will not be responsible under any circumstances for the contents of communication items prepared by the contractors.*

# BTSF

**Belgrade, 27/02-01/03/2018**

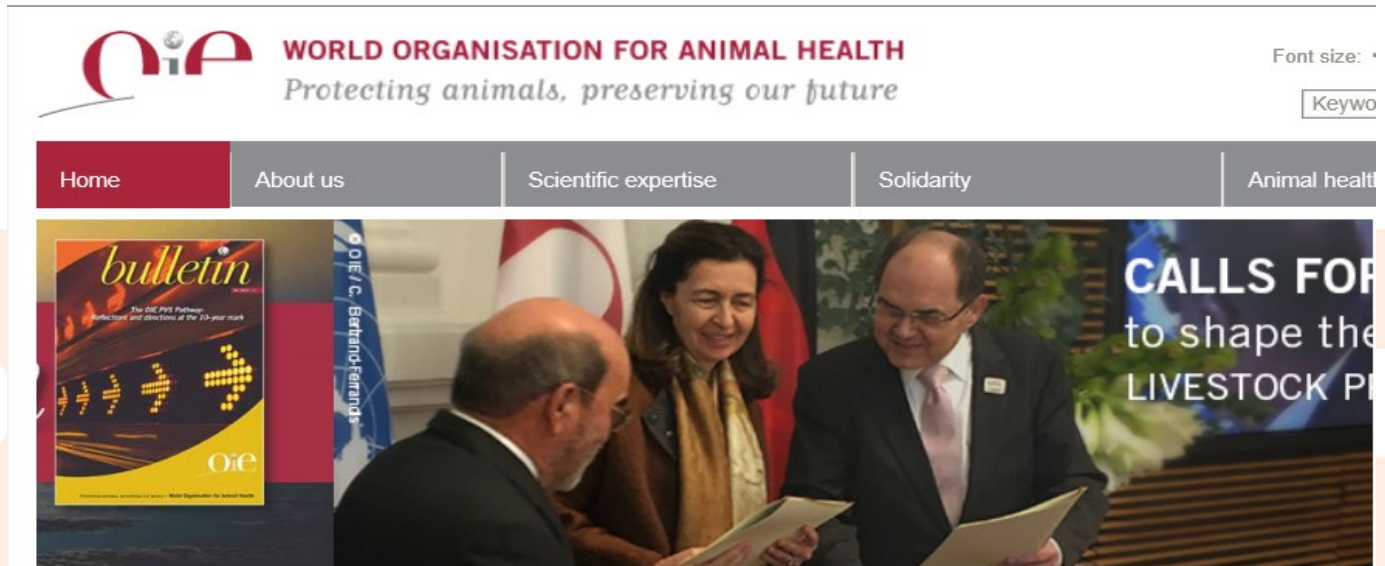
# ASF International Legislation

## CONTENT:

- ✓ **1. The OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health)**
- ✓ **2. OIE International Standards**
- ✓ **3. ASF Standards**



European  
Commission



**The OIE is the intergovernmental organisation responsible for improving animal health worldwide.**

**It is recognised as a reference organisation by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and in 2017 has a total of 181 Member Countries. The OIE maintains permanent relations with 71 other international and regional organisations and has Regional and sub-regional Offices on every continent**

# OIE Objectives

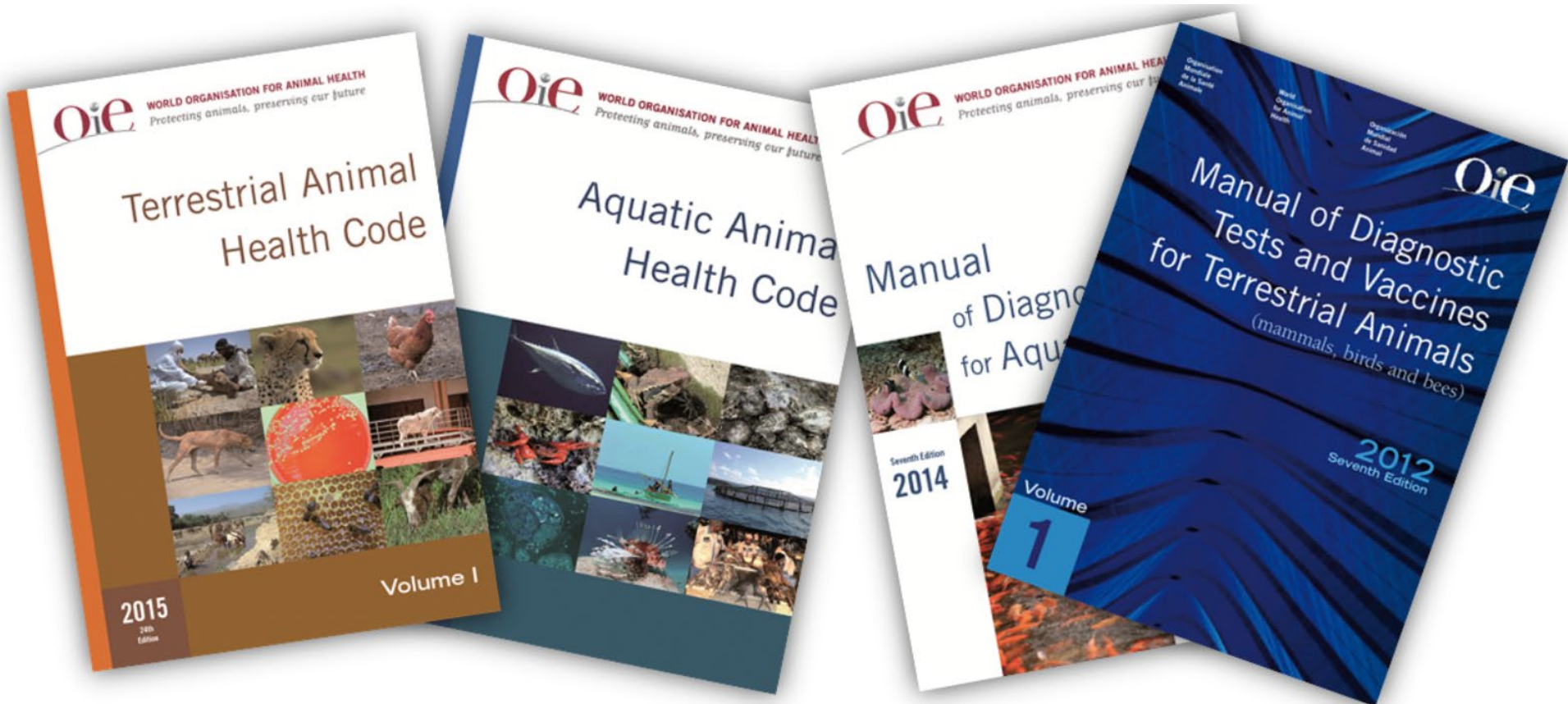
1. To ensure accurate collection and transparency in reporting the animal health situation throughout the world.
2. Under the WTO-SPS Agreement mandate, establish standards on animal health and zoonoses for international trade in animals and animal products.
3. To collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information.
4. To provide technical expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control and eradication of animal diseases.
5. To improve the competencies and legal framework of Veterinary Services.
6. To develop guiding principles and specific recommendations for animal welfare

Standard setting Organization

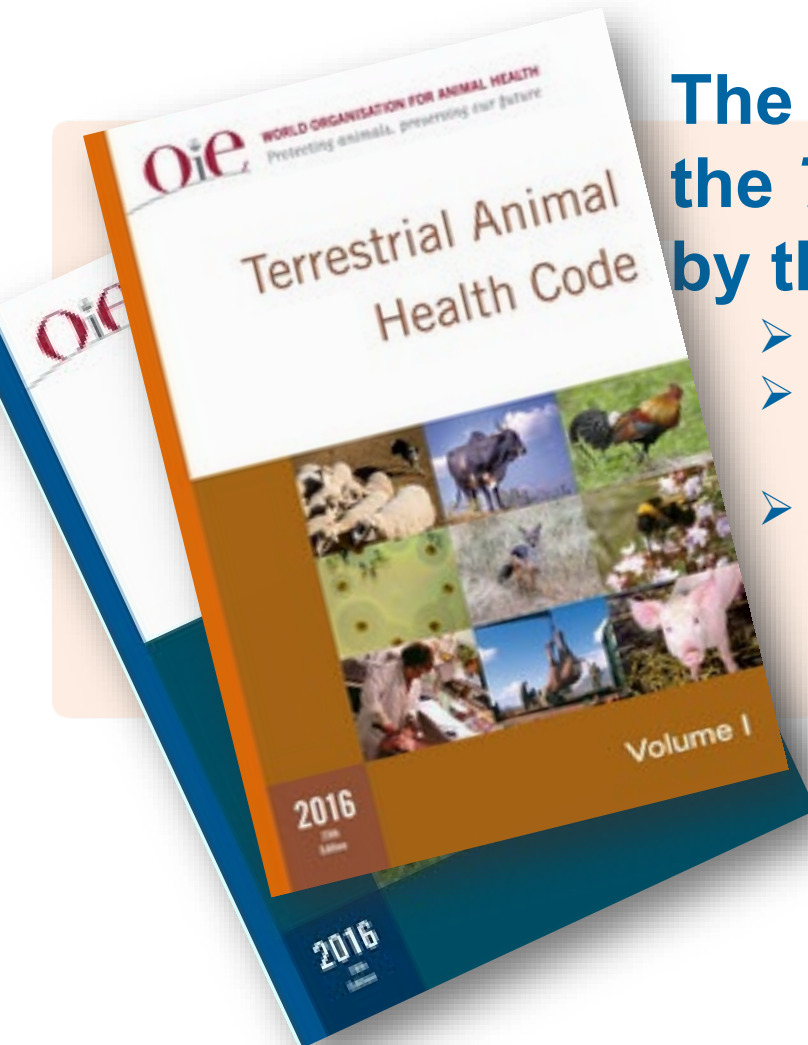


European  
Commission

# OIE International Standards



# OIE International Standards



The health measures established in the *Terrestrial Code* should be used by the Veterinary Authorities:

- For early detection and reporting
- For the control of agents pathogenic to terrestrial animals and for humans
- To prevent their transfer via international trade in terrestrial animals and their products. Indeed,

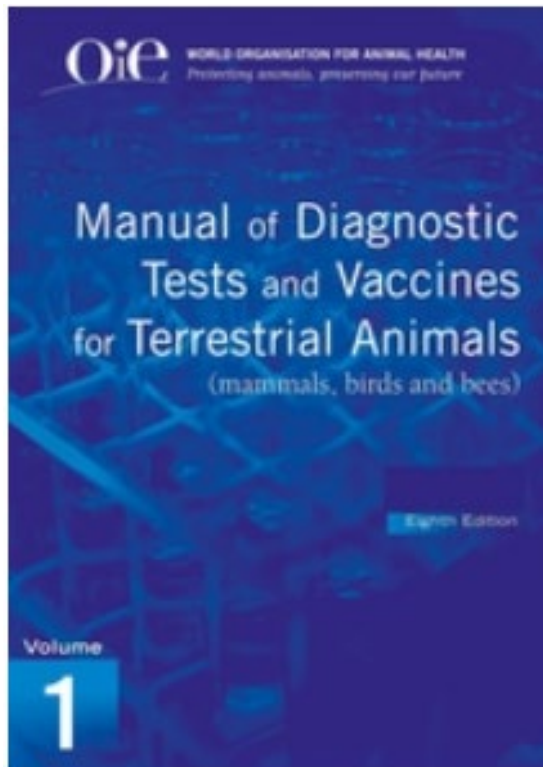
Animal health measures have increasing importance to facilitate safe trade of animals and animal products while avoiding unnecessary impediments to trade.



# Current OIE ASF standards

- Chapter 15.1 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Adopted May 2017)
- Chapter 2.8.1 of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, updated May 2012

# Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals



- It covers standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines for specific diseases listed in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and other important diseases.
- It contributes to the international harmonization of methods for the surveillance and control of such diseases

**ASF: Chapter 2.8.1**  
(Last revision: May 2012)





European  
Commission

# OIE International Standards

**Terrestrial Code – structure:**  
divided into 2 volumes:

Volume  
1

- 7 sections

Volume  
2

- 70 Chapters on specific diseases

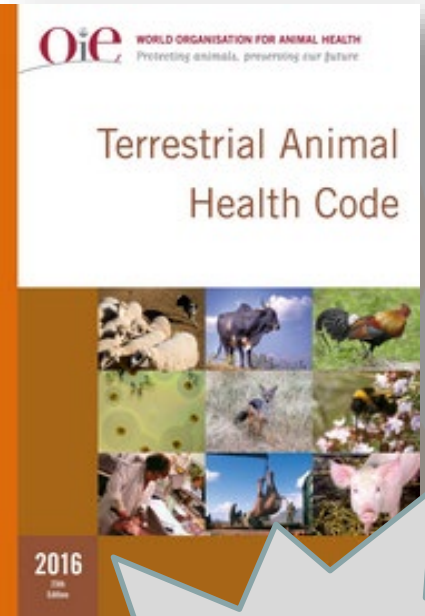


# OIE International Standards

## Content Volume 2

### Specific chapters on diseases:

- Susceptible species, definition of infection, incubation period (determining quarantine period and other risk mitigation procedures)
- Surveillance
- Determining status of a country, zone or compartment (establishment; suspension; recovery)
- Recommendations for imports, depending on statuses, for the different commodities (live animals, genetic material, products of animal origin)



e.g : **ASF**  
(chapter  
15.1)

# OIE Notification Obligation

**Article 1.2.3:** ASF (*and CSF*) are **notifiable diseases** (have been in OIE List for decades) in both domestic and wild pigs

**Terrestrial Code: Chapter 15.1 - ASF**  
*Adopted in May 2017*

## OIE: ASF Health Status

**Possible to have a free status for ASF:**

Status can apply to *Country, Zone, or Compartment*

Difference with CSF chapter:

–self declaration for ASF vs. grant of OIE official status for CSF

## Revision of Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

- ✓ Case definition: susceptibility / reservoirs
- ✓ Status: surveillance and biosecurity
- ✓ Status free from ASF, 3 possibilities: historical, all suids, domestic & captive wild
- ✓ Compartment
- ✓ Containment zone
- ✓ Recovery of free status

# Revision of Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

## **Article 15.1.1. (General Provisions)**

For the purposes of this chapter, a distinction is made among:

- domestic and captive wild pigs, permanently captive or farmed free range, used for the production of meat, or other commercial products or use, or for breeding;
- wild and feral pigs;
- African wild suid species.

All varieties of *Sus scrofa* are susceptible to the pathogenic effects of ASFV, while the African wild suids are not and may act as reservoirs of the virus. Ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros* are the only known natural arthropod hosts of the virus and act as reservoirs and biological vectors.

.....



## Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever (1)

### **Article 15.1.2. (Status: General Criteria – C/Z/C)**

1. ASF is a notifiable disease in the entire country, and all suids showing clinical signs suggestive of ASF are subjected to appropriate field and laboratory investigations;
2. an ongoing awareness programme is in place to encourage reporting of all suids showing signs suggestive of ASF;
3. the Veterinary Authority has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic and captive wild pig herds in the country, zone or compartment;
4. the Veterinary Authority has current knowledge of the species of wild and feral pigs and African wild suids present, their distribution and habitat in the country or zone;
5. for domestic and captive wild pigs, an appropriate surveillance programme in accordance with Articles 15.1.27. to 15.1.30. and 15.1.32. is in place;

## Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever (2)

### **Article 15.1.2. (Status: General Criteria – C/Z/C)**

6. for wild and feral pigs, and for African wild suids, if present in the country or zone, a surveillance programme is in place in accordance with Article 15.1.31., considering the presence of natural and artificial boundaries, the ecology of the wild and feral pig and African wild suid populations and an assessment of the likelihood of ASF spread including taking into account the presence of *Ornithodoros* ticks where relevant;
7. the domestic and captive wild pig populations are separated by appropriate biosecurity, effectively implemented and supervised, from the wild and feral pig and African wild suid populations, based on the assessed likelihood of spread within the wild and feral pig and African wild suid populations, and surveillance in accordance with Article 15.1.31.; they are also protected from *Ornithodoros* ticks where relevant.

## Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever (3)

### Article 15.1.2. (Status: General Criteria – C/Z/C)

***Commodities of domestic or captive wild pigs can be traded safely in accordance with the relevant articles of this chapter from countries complying with the provisions of this article, even if they notify infection with ASFV in wild or feral pigs or African wild suids.***

## Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

### ***Article 15.1.3. (Status: different freedom) Applicable to Countries and Zones***

- Historical freedom  
no specific surveillance; Article 1.4.6.
- Freedom in all suids
- Freedom in domestic and *captive wild* pigs  
specific surveillance, time period (depending  
of vector), importation complying with chapter

# Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

## *Article 15.1.4. Compartment free from ASF*

*The establishment of compartment free from ASF should follow the relevant requirements of this chapter and the principles in Chapters 4.3. and 4.4*

**Zoning and  
compartmentalisation**

**Application of  
compartmentalisation**

# Zoning and Compartmentalisation

## ***Meaning of terms:***

*Procedures which may be implemented by a country to define and manage animal subpopulations of distinct health status within its territory for purposes :*

- of national or regional **disease control**, and/or
- **international trade**: to gain / maintain market access for certain commodities where whole country sourcing is not justified on disease risk grounds



# Zoning and Compartmentalisation

## *Meaning of terms:*

**Zoning:** applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on a geographical basis

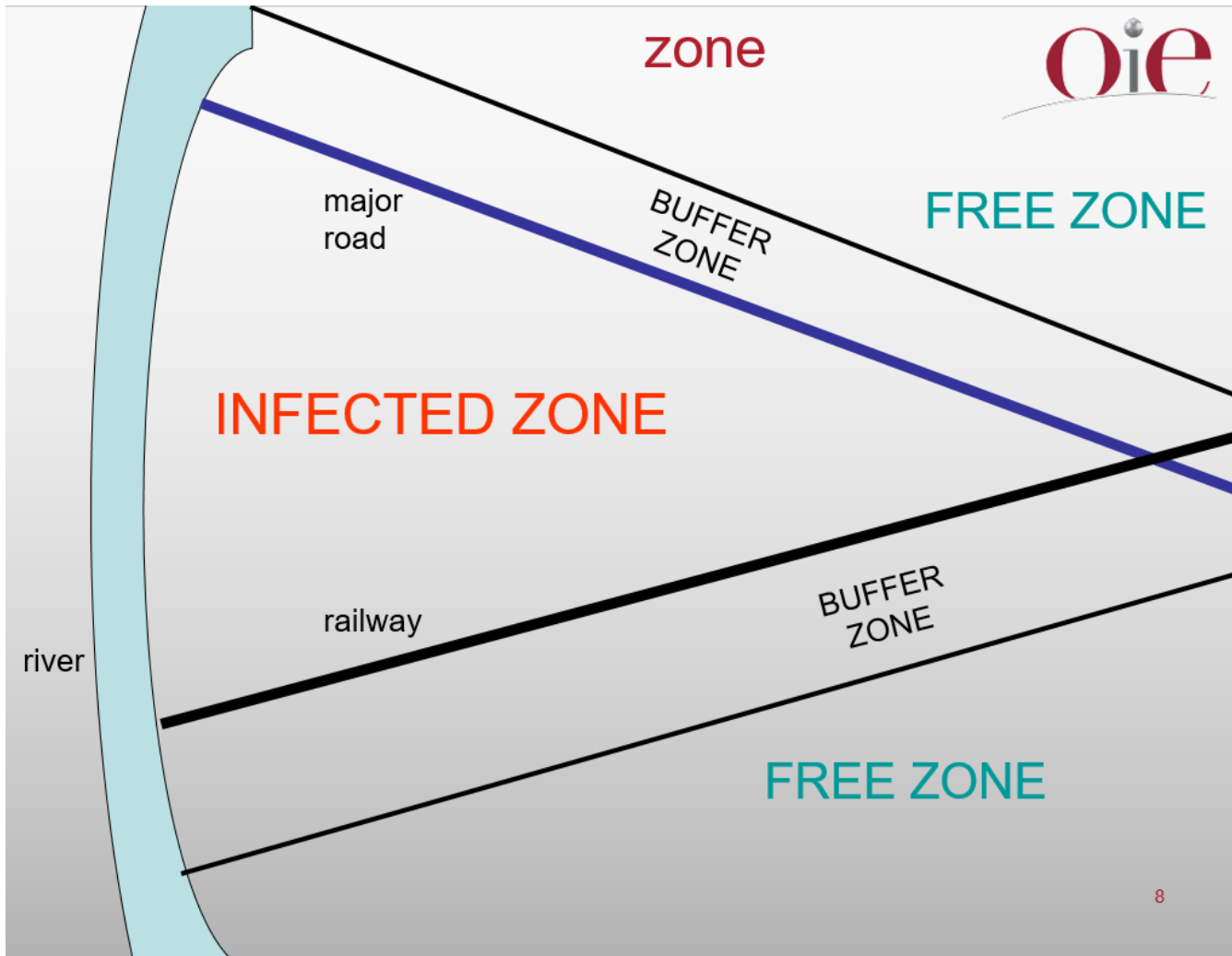
**Compartmentalisation:** applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily by management and husbandry practices relating to biosecurity

## *in practice:*

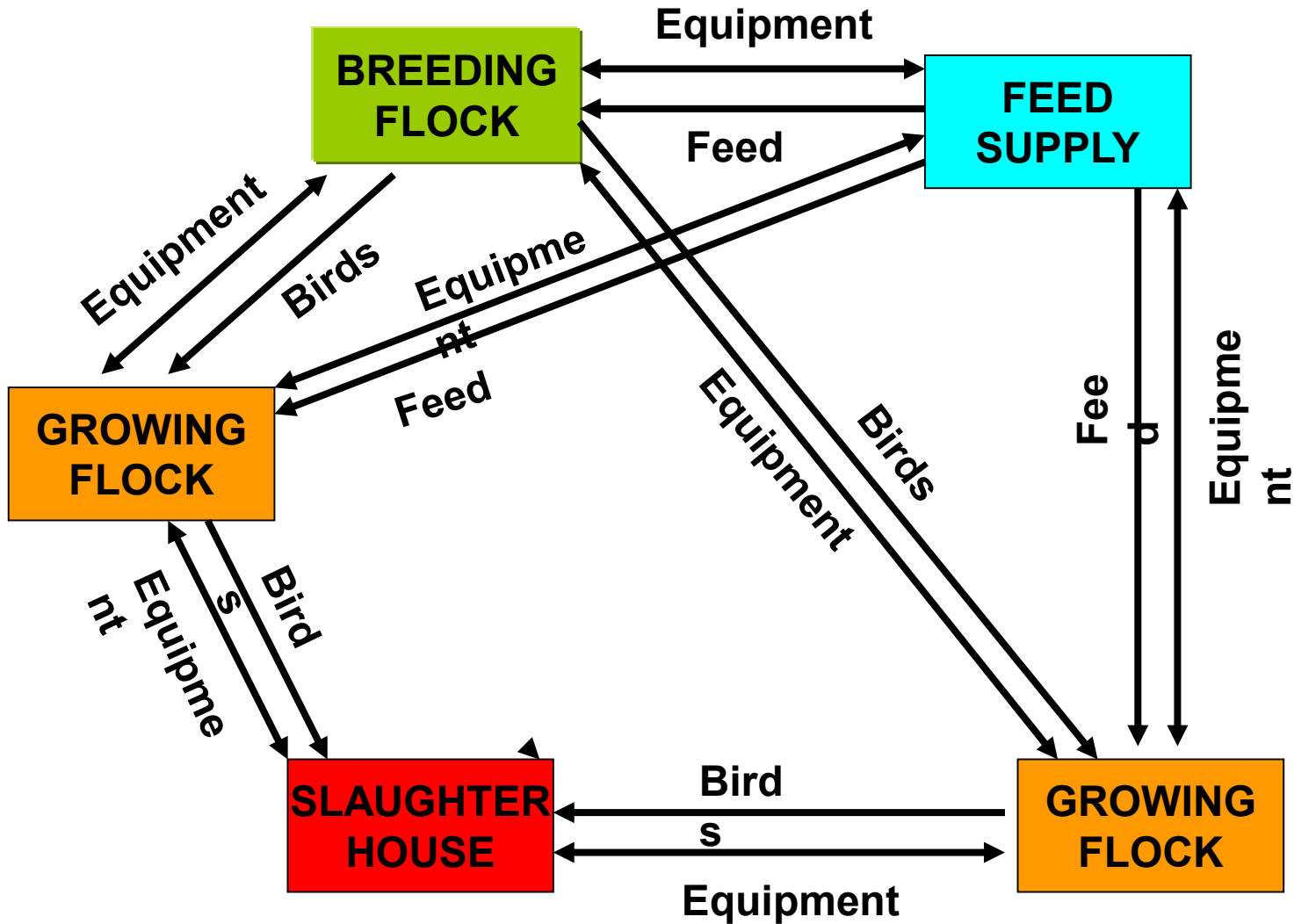
spatial considerations and good management are important in the application of both concepts



European  
Commission



# Compartment



## Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

### **Article 15.1.5. (Containment Zone)**

- In the event of limited *outbreaks* of ASF within a country or *zone* previously free from ASF, including within a *protection zone*, a *containment zone*, which includes all *outbreaks*, may be established for the purpose of minimising the impact on the entire country or *zone*.
- In addition to the requirements for the establishment of a *containment zone* outlined in point 3 of Article 4.3.3., the *surveillance* programme should take into account the presence and potential role of *Ornithodoros* ticks and of *wild* and *feral* pigs and African *wild* suids and any measures in place to avoid their dispersion.

## Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

### ***Article 15.1.5. (Containment Zone)***

□ The free status of the areas outside the *containment zone* is suspended while the *containment zone* is being established. The free status of these areas outside the *containment zone* may be reinstated irrespective of the provisions of Article 15.1.4., once the *containment zone* is clearly established. It should be demonstrated that *commodities* for *international trade* have originated outside the *containment zone* unless these *commodities* comply with the provisions in Articles 15.1.x...



## Article 15.1.6. Recovery of free status

Should an **outbreak** of ASF occur in a previously free country or **zone**, its status may be restored three months after the **disinfection** of the last infected **establishment**, provided that:

- 1) a ***stamping-out policy*** has been implemented and, in the case where ticks are suspected or known to be involved in the epidemiology of the *infection*, has been followed by the use of sentinel pigs in the infected *establishments* for two months;
- 2) ***surveillance*** in accordance with Article 15.1.30. has been carried out with negative results.





## Article 15.1.7. to 15.1.20

Recommendations for importation from countries, zones or compartments not free from ASF

### ***Risk commodities:***

Domestic and captive wild pigs

Genetic material (semen, in vivo derived embryos)

Fresh meat

Meat products

Bristles

Litter and manure from pigs

Skins and trophies from suids

## **Article 15.1.21. to 15.1.26**

### **Procedures for the inactivation of ASFV in:**

**Swill**

**Meat**

**Casings of pigs**

**Skins and trophies**

**Bristles**

**Manure from pigs**



This presentation is delivered under contract with the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency (<http://ec.europa.eu/chafea>). The content of this presentation is the sole responsibility of Opera S.u.r.l., the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale Lombardia e Emilia Romagna and the State Food and Veterinary Service of Latvia and it can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency or any other body of the European Union. The Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency or any other body of the European Union will not be responsible under any circumstances for the contents of communication items prepared by the contractors.

## OPERA

Viale Parioli 96 - 00197 Roma - Italy

Tel +39 06 96042652

Tel/Fax +39.06.8080111 / +39 06 89280678

[btsftraining@btsftraining.com](mailto:btsftraining@btsftraining.com) [www.btsftraining.com](http://www.btsftraining.com);

[www.opera-italy.it](http://www.opera-italy.it)

© Copyright holder: European Commission (2018)

## Better Training for Safer Food BTSF

• *European Commission  
Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency  
DRB A3/042  
L-2920 Luxembourg*